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Parkinson's disease is a slowly progressing disease, due to a lesion of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra and a

Pathologic accumulation of alpha-synuclein is a feature of human parkinsonism and other neurodegenerative diseases. T

Paraquat (PQ) is a strong redox agent that contributes to the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and induces toxi

Mechanistic studies underlying dopaminergic neuron death may identify new drug targets for the treatment of Parkinsor

Dopamine is cytotoxic and may play a role in the development of Parkinson's disease. However, its interaction with envir

Oxidative stress is implicated in Parkinson's disease (PD). Metallothioneins (MT), cytochrome P450 IIE1 (CYP2E1) and glut

Paraquat (PQ) is an herbicide used extensively in agriculture. This agent is also suspected to be a risk factor for Parkinson

Parkinson's disease (PD) has been linked to exposure to a variety of chemical (e.g., pesticides) and inflammatory agents,

The lipocalin Apolipoprotein D (ApoD), known to protect the nervous system against oxidative stress (OS) in model organ

Exposure to environmental contaminants, particularly pesticides, may be an important etiological factor in Parkinson's di

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the loss of nigrostriatal dopaminergic neurons

The study of glial derived factors induced by injury and degeneration is important to understand the nervous system resp

Paraquat is an herbicide widely used in agriculture, that proved to have toxic effect on many animal models. Moreover, it

Paraquat is a highly toxic quaternary nitrogen herbicide capable of increasing superoxide anion production. The aim of th

Accumulating evidence implicates pesticides such as paraquat in the development of Parkinson's disease (PD). Indeed, pa

Environmental exposure, genetic modification, and aging are considered risky for Parkinson's disease (PD). How these ris

BACKGROUND: Paraquat (1, 1-dimethyl-4, 4-bipyridium dichloride; PQ) causes neurotoxicity, especially dopaminergic ne

The herbicide paraquat (PQ) has increasingly been reported in epidemiological studies to enhance the risk of developing

An association between excessive zinc (Zn) accumulation in brain and incidences of Parkinson's disease (PD) has been sh

The etiology of the vast majority of Parkinson's disease (PD) cases is unknown. It is generally accepted that there is an int

A strong association between polymorphisms of the cytochrome P450 (CYP/Cyp) 2D6 gene and risk to Parkinson's diseas

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder whose etiology is thought to have environmental (t

BACKGROUND: Parkinson's disease (PD) has been linked with exposure to a variety of environmental and immunological

The present study was aimed at determining the role of paraquat (PQ) in the activation of the NF-E2-related factor 2 (Nrf

Accumulation of misfolded alpha-synuclein is the pathological hallmark of Parkinson's disease (PD). Nevertheless, little is

The use of the herbicide paraquat (1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridylium dichloride; PQ) which is widely used in agriculture is k

Exposure to the pesticide paraquat (PQ) increases the risk of Parkinson's disease (PD), and its effect may be modulated b

The pharmacokinetics and neurotoxicity of paraquat dichloride (PQ) were assessed following once weekly administration

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative disease which causes rigidity, resting tremor and postural instability. Tre

Paraquat is a highly toxic herbicide capable of generating oxidative stress and producing brain damage after chronic expo

Depletion of glutathione has been shown to occur in autopsied brains of patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) and in ani

Parkinson's disease (PD) is classically characterized by motor symptoms; however, non-motor symptoms (NMS) are incre

Several investigations have reported that mice administered paraquat dichloride (PQ.Cl2) by intraperitoneal injection ex

The olfactory bulb (OB) is one of the first brain regions in Parkinson's disease (PD) to contain alpha-synuclein (alpha-syn)

Chronic exposure to paraquat (Pq), a toxic herbicide, can result in Parkinsonian symptoms. This study evaluated the effec

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a prevalent and devastating neurodegenerative disorder having limited cure options and stror

Drosophila melanogaster has contributed significantly to the understanding of disease mechanisms in Parkinson's diseas

Objectives Bacopa monnieri (BM), an ayurvedic medicinal plant, has attracted considerable interest owing to its diverse r

Selective degeneration of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra underlies the basic motor impairments of Parkin

Neurodegeneration has been correlated with mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) damage and exposure to environmental toxin

Exposure to environmental toxins such as pesticides is implicated in increasing Alzheimer's disease risk. In this study, we

Epidemiological studies indicate exposures to the herbicide paraquat (PQ) and fungicide maneb (MB) are associated with

A number of epidemiological and experimental studies have implicated the non-selective herbicide, paraquat, in the dev

Alpha synuclein (SNCA) genes and environmental factors are important risk factors of Parkinson's disease (PD). The agric

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Exposure to environmental risk factors such as herbicides in early life has been proposed to play important roles in the d

Environmental paraquat (PQ) exposure has been suggested to be a potential risk factor for neurodegenerative disorders

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37 weeks, once a week
3 days, one dosage
3 weeks, twice per week
6 weeks, twice per week
up to 60 days
2-8 weeks, twice per week
3 weeks, once per week
3 weeks, 3 times per week
3 weeks, 3 times per week
2 weeks, once a week
5 weeks, 2 times per week in first 2 weeks and once per week for next three weeks
about 18 hours
4 weeks, once per week
3 weeks, 3 times per week
once (14-day olds)3 weeks, 2 times per week (12-week olds)
4 weeks, twice a week
20 days, every two days
8 weeks, twice per week
3 weeks, twice per week
9 weeks, twice per week
4 days, once on day 0 and once on day 4
3 weeks, 3 times per week
10 doses, 2-day intervals
4 injections, separated by one day
3 weeks, daily
single dose
once, twice or thrice, each dose separated by a week
3, 6, and 9 weeks, twice per week
4 weeks, once per week
3 weeks, twice per week
28 days, once per day
13 weeks
6 weeks, twice per week
6 injections, once every 3 days
12 and 24 hours
up to 8 days
single dose
up to 13 days
96 hours
6 weeks, twice per week
6.5 weeks, twice per week
4 weeks, twice per week
single dose
up to 96 hours
28 days, once per day